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119

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 30th, 1914.

If China has surprised the world by the
success which has attended her efforts to
suppress the opium traffic, what can we
say of the action taken by the
Government of Russia to suppress the
sale and consumption of vodka? China's
sacrifice of revenue is insignificant when
compared with Russia's. The revenue
of the Chinese Maritime Customs from the
import of foreign and native opium has
never reached a million pounds
sterling per annum—far from it indeed—
but the suppression of the sale of vodka
in Russia means an annual loss to the
Government of no less than £93,000,000.
For the Russian Government to face this
sacrifice at a time when it has embarked
on the most costly war in the history of
the world is convincing proof that the
Government recognises the growing
consumption of the national beverage in
Russia to be a grave menace to the
highest interests of the State, and it is
a glowing tribute to the patriotism of
the people, no less than to the sagacity
of their rulers that such a transformation
in the social life of the people has been
so suddenly accomplished. The Russians
have had the not unmerited reputation
of being a nation of very heavy drinkers.
If that can be said of them in times
of peace, how much more would they be
likely to live up to the reputa-
tion in such a time of excitement
as is now passing over the entire
world, but for the timely action
of the Czar's Government? Mr. FRANCIS

McCULLAGH who was one of the corps
of Press Correspondents sent out from
England to report the Russo-Japan War,
and who is now at the Russian capital
says in a recent news letter that in times
of excitement "everybody gets drunk."
Such was the case, he says, during the
Russo-Japanese War, and writing of
the conditions in the actual field of war,
he declares that "In Port Arthur and
Makden, hard drinking was the rule, and
it did more to defeat STROESSER and
KUROBATKIN than all the cannon and
rifle of the Japanese." And one of the
Russian naval officers who wrote a book
on the naval aspects of that war
despairingly remarked, "How dreadfully
the men drink sometimes!" If this was
the case in 1905-1906, the prohibition of
the sale of vodka on the eve of the
present war shows that the lesson of
the last war has not been forgotten. The
Czar's prohibition was originally
intended to cover only the mobilisation
period when noisy demonstrations were
almost certain to take place and when
soldiers parting from their families were
most likely to indulge to excess in the
national beverage. The beneficial results
of this prohibition, however, were so
marked that the temperance reformers
had no difficulty in persuading the Czar
to extend the term of the prohibition
over the whole period of the war. The
Czar's sympathetic interest in the
temperance movement has been expressed
with great earnestness on many occasions,
and now that the benefits of the prohibi-
tion order have been so clearly seen it is
improbable that it will be cancelled when
the war comes to an end. So tremendous
is the improvement, we are told, that
there will doubtless be a popular
agitation at the end of the war for the
total abolition of the liquor traffic in
Russia. "If this war makes Russia
sober," says Mr. McCULLAGH, "it will
have done good, on the whole, no matter
what it costs in money and in lives." But
whatever social changes may follow
upon the conclusion of the war, the
sobriety of the men in the actual field
of operations cannot but redound to the
credit of the men themselves and the
nation to which they belong. In this
connection we may recall Lord
KITCHENER's advice to the British troops
to guard, among other things, against the
temptations of wine, and the cables have
told us this week of the efforts made by
Lord KITCHENER's sister to get soldiers
to sign the pledge for the period of
the War. The armies in the western
theatre of war have been fighting in a
country where the abundance of wine is a
special temptation. The greater, therefore,
is the virtue of abstinence. Our troops
in the field have taken heed of Lord
KITCHENER's advice to them on the
subject. We do not know whether any
similar advice was impressed upon the
KAISER's forces, but the reports from the
field of war go to show that temperance
is not a marked virtue among them, and
the incredible atrocities with which they
are continually being charged are not
improbably in many cases but the direct
result.

We regret to learn that Mr. A. Shelton
Hooper underwent an operation for
appendicitis at the Peak Hospital yester-
day and is seriously ill.

Mr. Henry Keswick, M.P. for the
Epsom Division, has joined the Scottish
Borderers, with which regiment he served
through the South African War.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks a donation
of £20 from Brown Jones & Co. to the
funds of the Hospitals.

At a meeting held in the Institution of
Engineers and Shipbuilders on Wednesday
evening, the following resolution was
passed:—"That the names of those wish-
ing to join the Engineer section as detail-
ing in the circular issued by the Staff
Officer, H.K.V.C., be sent to Colonel
Chapman, O.C.H.K.V.C." A list is now
open at the Institution for signatures of
members wishing to volunteer.

A thief or thieves broke into the store
of a Chinese merchant at Li Sing Street
on Tuesday night, and stole 27 rolls of
Japanese cloth. On the following day
Inspector P. O'Sullivan received certain
information, as the result of which he
executed a search warrant at No. 62,
Connaught Road West, recovered 25 rolls
of the stolen cloth, and arrested four men
on a charge of receiving stolen property.
Later the same day the Inspector secured
a man who is alleged to be the thief.
All five men appeared at the Magistrate's
yesterday. On the application of Mr.
J. H. Gardiner (who appeared for Mr.
R. C. Faithfull in defence of the four men
charged with receiving) a remand was
granted.

THE JAPANESE EMPEROR'S
OFFICIAL BIRTHDAY.

Mr. S. Imai, the Consul-General of
Japan, has requested us to state that on
the 31st October, the official birthday of
H.M. the Emperor of Japan, no callers
will be received by him owing to the
national mourning.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE
AND BELGIUM.ALLIES CONTINUE TO PROGRESS AT
SEVERAL POINTS.LONDON, October 29th.
7.15 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* says:—
The enemy's attacks in the whole of the region between Nieuport
and Arras have been much less violent.

We maintained our positions everywhere, and continued to make
progress North and East of Ypres.

We also progressed between Cambrai and Arras.
It becomes more and more confirmed that the German losses in
killed, wounded, and prisoners have been considerable.

In the Northern region, the enemy on the right bank of the
Aisne attempted a very violent night attack in the region of Craonne, but
were repulsed.

We continued to advance in Woevre into the woods between
Apremont and St. Mihiel, and also in the wood of Le Petre

LONDON, October 29th.
4.55 a.m.

The official statement issued in Paris at 11 p.m. says:—
Two night attacks by the enemy in the region of Dixmude have
been repulsed.

The German effort on the front Nieuport-Dixmude has apparently
ceased.

Our offensive continues north of Ypres. We have made slight
progress between La Bassée and Lens.

Elsewhere there is nothing noteworthy to report.

PRINCE MAURICE OF BATTENBERG DIES AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, October 29th.
6.30 p.m.

Their Majesties the King and Queen heard to-day with great
regret of the death of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who was serving at
the Front with the King's Royal Rifles.

[Prince Maurice was the fourth child of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice
and the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., who died in 1896, the other
children being the Queen of Spain, Prince Alexander and Prince Leopold.
Prince Maurice was 23 years of age.]

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES HEAVILY DEFEATED.

WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY ON MAIN FRONT.

LONDON, October 29th.
11.05 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—
In four days' fighting south of Pilitza the Russians inflicted a
serious defeat on the Austrian and German forces, finally breaking the
resistance of the 20th Army Corps and the Corps of Reserve Guards.

The enemy fell back in disorder towards Edinok, Radour, and Ilja.
The success of the Russians, which resulted in the withdrawal of the
enemy on the main front, has enormous importance.

A Paris *communiqué* states that the Russians in the North-East
of Rava inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

There has been heavy fighting in the forests between Kozienice and
Radom.

The Russians advancing south of Sambor surrounded the 38th
Division of the Honvéd (Hungarian Landwehr) with details of the
Landsturm, in the deep valley on Podbuz, and completely decimated them,
capturing 20 guns and quantities of stores.

The enemy's partial attempts at the offensive have failed.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REBELS DRIVEN IN HEADLONG ROUT.

LONDON, October 29th.
11.05 p.m.

It is officially announced that General Sir Louis Botha, in command
of the Union Government forces in South Africa, reports that he came in
touch with Beyers' men on Tuesday, and drove them in headlong rout the
whole day. Eighty of the rebels were captured fully armed. Only one of
our men was wounded. When the report was made the pursuit was still
progressing.

LONDON, October 29th.

A telegram from Bloemfontein states that Major Brand, the Officer
commanding the Defence Force encamped at Tempe (formerly a General
of the Boer forces), addressing the men, conquered the De Wet and Beyers
rebellion, and said his holy duty was to support the Government. He
offered a free pass to any men desiring to return to their homes instead
of proceeding to German South-West Africa.

Only four men out of twelve hundred accepted.
["Proceeding to German South-West Africa" doubtless means
going in pursuit of the rebel troops.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SARAJEVO TRAGEDY.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

LONDON, October 29th.

An Amsterdam telegram states that the Court at Sarajevo has
sentenced to death by hanging five of the men implicated in the assassina-
tion of the Archduke Ferdinand and his consort. Eleven others were
sentenced to varying terms of penal servitude. Princip, who shot the
Archduke, and Cabrinovic, who threw bombs, were each sentenced to
twenty years.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE GERMAN WAR LOAN.

New York, September 27th.

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

Paris, September 22nd.
Thirty dum-dum bullets have been
extricated from the bodies and limbs of
wounded French soldiers.

"PARIS 1914."

PARIS, September 23rd.

A bag belonging to a Prussian officer
captured at Verdun was found to contain
a number of Iron Crosses inscribed
"Paris 1914." The crosses were intended
as souvenirs of the projected entry of the
Germans into Paris. They are now being
distributed amongst the British and
French soldiers.

A BRAVE FRENCHMAN.

PARIS, September 24th.

During a hot skirmish a French
chasseur named Fournier with another
soldier found themselves alone under
fire. They returned the fire until the
soldier was wounded. Fournier then
picked up his comrade and carried him
under a hail of bullets towards the French
lines. Four Prussians barred the way.
Laying his comrade in a hollow Fournier
shot two of his opponents, charged the
others and bayoneted both. Though
himself wounded he succeeded in carrying
his comrade to safety.

COUNT VON MOLKE'S SON KILLED.

PARIS, September 25th.

Count von Molke, son of the German
chief-of-staff, was killed yesterday by
a shell, blowing off the top of his head.
The Count had been wearing a coat of
mail and staying at a priest's house. He
daily threatened to shoot the priest if
he discovered the slightest sign of
treachery.

GERMAN NURSES WITH SERVICE
PISTOLS.

PARIS, September 27th.

It is reported that at Peronne the
French found 70 German female nurses
armed with service pistols.

A wounded officer states that German
ambulance wagons have been used for
transporting combatants to the trenches.
Wounded German officers bitterly com-
ment on the cowardice of their ambulance
corps who fled with the retreating armies,
leaving the wounded to die. A German
professor, writing home, says: "Our
ambulance service behaved shamefully.
It left us without food or drink for two
days and then bolted with the army. If
you come across any French wounded do
all you can for them, for their kindness
to me."

The Brussels correspondent of *Le Matin*
states that the German losses at Maubeuge
were 40,000. *Le Matin*, publishing details
concerning the siege of Maubeuge, men-
tions that the mound of Lioncova, six
kilometres from the centre of the town,
was offered for sale in July, 1911, and
purchased ostensibly for buildings as a
locomotive factory. It now transpires
that the real purchaser was Frederic
Krupp. After a concrete foundation had
been prepared no further progress was
made until it served as complacent for
siege guns.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that
wounded soldiers relate that when the
Germans began bombarding Fort Troyon
the French did not reply but the com-
mandant set fire to two cartloads of straw
inside. The Germans, believing the fort
to be abandoned, brought up guns and
maxims. The French then opened fire,
killing 7,000 men.

A journalist just returned from a
visit to the battlefields says he saw the
German wounded. Some were very
young, not more than 16. All were
apparently famished. One surgeon said
he operated on men nothing but skeletons.
Both officers and men were very dejected
and would not believe it when told that
Paris was not invested. What impressed
the journalist most was the spirit of
confidence among the French who are
finding out the ways of Germans and
how best to meet them.

KAISER REWARDS HIS SOLDIERS.

AMSTERDAM, September 27th.

A Berlin telegram reports that the
Kaiser on the 20th decorated 37,000
soldiers, bestowing upon them the German
Iron Cross for bravery in action.

"WE WANT PEACE."

COPENHAGEN, September 25th.

Socialist posters declaring "We want
peace. Down with the Kaiser," have
appeared on the walls of Berlin.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE
ELBE.

New York, September 25th.

A British naval officer's letter states
that recently British submarines entered
the Elbe but were unable to attack the
large German warships which were
protected by scores of trawlers and
stomachers besides cables and nets.

German advisers show that the success
of the war loan of fifty millions was due
to Government attaching twenty-five per
cent of all bank balances and forcing
depositors to subscribe. German mer-
chants were forced to liquidate debts by
investments in war loan, creditors being
notified that if they did not agree their
business would be discontinued. Firms
even notified creditors in Switzerland that
money owing to them had been invested
in the war loan.

GERMAN SOCIALIST AND
BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, September 25th.

Herr Liebnicht, the German socialist
leader, interviewed after a tour of
Belgium, said he would inform his
compatriots when he returned to Berlin
that the condition of the various Belgian
towns was a disgrace to Germany.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE IN WANT.

HUNGARY WITH £1,000.

How an enormously wealthy American
was denied admittance to hotels because
he had nothing but paper money has been
told to a *Standard* representative by the
Polish leader Dr. Retinger, who recently
returned to England through Austria and
Italy.

Before the war Mr. Cornelius Vander-
bilt, who is a director of a score of Ameri-
can railways and other business interests,
and practically owner of some of them,
was making a tour in Austria in a beauti-
fully appointed motor-car. The declara-
tion of hostilities found him far from any
large city, and when the news finally
reached him he did not alter his previous-
ly arranged plans. He went leisurely to
Vienna, and there found a number of
compatriots in difficulty about money
owing to a scarcity of coin. Letters of
credit were valueless; banks would not
cash them.

Mr. Vanderbilt at once motored through
to Genoa in the hope of securing steam-
ship accommodation to New York. He
had \$5 in cash and a bank draft of \$200.
He spent the \$5 on the most modest meal
he had ever had in his life, thinking that
his name and his draft would provide him
with plenty of money to go on with. On
presenting himself at the bank he found
that no business was being done in drafts.
Steamship companies wanted cash, and so
did hotel proprietors.

The multi-millionaire was then reduced
to the same straits as hundreds of other,
though perhaps not quite so rich, Ameri-
cans. He could not get food or a bed
without cash, but managed to get a few
shillings from an acquaintance to tele-
graph to bankers in London to apprise
them of his plight. But it was not until
two days later that instructions reached
a local bank to negotiate the draft, and
Mr. Vanderbilt was provided with cash.
In the meantime he made his bed in his
£1,500 motor-car and went hungry.

THE "GOEBEN" ESCAPE.

The Press Bureau issued the following:—
The Secretary of the Admiralty an-
nounces that Rear-Admiral E. C. Trou-
bridge, C.R., C.M.G., M.V.O., has been
recalled to England from the Mediter-
ranean Fleet in order that an inquiry may
be held into the circumstances leading to
the escape of the *Goeben* and *Breslau* from
Messina Straits.

The Court of Inquiry will consist of
Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B.,
and Admiral Sir George Callaghan,
K.C.B.

Commenting on the above, the *Daily
Telegraph* says:—As the Admiralty have
directed an inquiry into the escape of the
Goeben and *Breslau*, the matter is not
suitable for comment. For several weeks
rumour has been busy. It may, however,
be recalled that Admiral Sir Berkeley
Milne, who was commander-in-chief in
the Mediterranean, and returned home
some weeks ago, was exonerated by the
naval authorities, it being announced that
his plans for meeting the situation were
approved. Rear-Admiral Troubridge was
the junior officer in command in these
waters, having hoisted his flag in the
armoured cruiser *Defence* on 27th Janu-
ary last year, on relinquishing his posi-
tion as Chief of the Admiralty War Staff.
Before taking up this latter appointment
he had been Naval Secretary to the
present First Lord of the Admiralty. Now
he has been recalled, and two senior
officers—Sir Hedworth Meux and Sir
George Callaghan—will review all circum-
stances of the ineffective pursuit of the
two German ships.

It will be cause for general regret that
any such action should be regarded as
necessary at the very opening of the war.
But in such a case the naval authorities
have to consider not only national but
personal interests—for an officer's profes-
sional competency must, for his own sake,
be established as above reproach.

Rear-Admiral Troubridge is the third
son of Colonel Sir Thomas St. Vincent
Troubridge, and a direct descendant of
th admiral who won a baronetcy by his
gallantry at the battles of the Nile and
St. Vincent, and at the blockade of Civita
Vecchia, which was followed by the tak-
ing of Rome.

WAR NEWS.

DEALINGS WITH ALIEN ENEMIES.

The following notification was published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* yesterday:

The attention of the public is drawn to section 4 of the Alien Enemies (winding up) Ordinance, 1914, which provides that no German or Austro-Hungarian may make any disposition of any property without the permission of His Excellency the Governor. Accordingly, all persons proposing to have any dealings with alien enemies with respect to their property should satisfy themselves that the permission has been obtained for the transaction contemplated, as anyone entering into such a transaction for which no permission has been obtained will not only find that the transaction is void but will also render himself liable to fine and imprisonment.

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

THIS WEEK'S CONTRIBUTION FROM HONGKONG:

The number of garments sent in by the working parties this week is 478 (including some children's coats and caps and many woollen goods given and made by Fairall & Co., and several garments given by Hiptool).

270 have been sent to Mrs. Eden "Jackanapes Work Society" 13 Burgess Park Mansions, West Hampstead N.W. by the courtesy of Messrs. Sivan, Tomes & Co., and 205 to Lady Lugard c/o War Refugees Committee, General Building, Aldwych, W.C., by the courtesy of the Hongkong Parcel Express and Storage Company, who has also kindly offered to send home free of charge, garments and comforts for the Troops and their wives and families.

The following is a list of garments and extras sent to Mrs. Eden:

- 47 Shirts.
- 61 Vests.
- 24 Cholaer belts.
- 23 Mufflers.
- 17 Balachava helmets.
- 50 Pairs socks.
- 35 Pairs mittens.
- 7 Pairs bed socks.
- 1 Hot protector.
- 1 Chest water bottle.

And the following is a list of garments sent to Lady Lugard for the Refugees:

- 16 Women's skirts.
- 1 Woman's coat.
- 1 Woman's coat and skirt.
- 4 Women's dresses.
- 13 Women's blouses.
- 1 Woman's knickerbockers.
- 6 Women's petticoats.
- 62 Children's dresses.
- 2 Baby's jackets.
- 12 Tunic suits.
- 4 Pairs gaiters.
- 8 Pairs trousers.
- 1 Cap.
- 3 Pairs stockings.
- 2 Boys' shirts.
- 13 Overall.
- 4 Bonnets.
- 3 Children's skirts.
- 10 Children's knickerbockers.
- 16 Children's petticoats.
- 5 Children's coats and caps.
- 21 Children's jerseys.

GERMAN WAR LEVIES.

MORE THAN £28,000,000.

The following are the "war contributions" which have been demanded by Germany from France and Belgium:

Brussels	£ 8,000,000
Liege	2,000,000
Louvain	4,000
Province of Brabant	18,000,000
Lille	250,000
Amiens	40,000
(and 100,000 cigars)	
Roubaix and Tourcoing	40,000
Lens	28,000
Armentieres	20,000
Total	£28,412,000

ALLEGED ANTWERP BOOTY.

LONDON, October 16th.

German headquarters state that between four and five thousand prisoners were captured at Antwerp. The booty included 500 guns, quantities of stores, automobiles, and locomotives and four million kilograms of cereals, besides flour, coal, flax and wool, valued at half a million sterling. The Germans also secured much copper and silver and many cattle and an armoured train. There are no British or Belgian ships in harbour, but 37 German vessels, the engines of which had been destroyed.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE TROOPS.

LONDON, October 16th.

Princess Mary has opened a fund to provide Christmas gifts for every soldier. Her Royal Highness suggests that the gifts take the form of embossed boxes containing tobacco, cigarettes and pipes, while the Indian soldiers will get boxes of sweets.

ADMIRALTY REWARDS.

LONDON, October 16th.

The Admiralty has offered fishing boats rewards up to £1,000 for information leading to the capture or destruction of the enemy's warships in the North Sea, also up to £200 for information leading to the sighting and chasing of warships, even though a vessel is not sunk.

The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg has been interned in the castle of Nuremberg and the Luxembourg army numbering 250 men has with the exception of the commandant been transported to Germany.

WHAT KING ALBERT HAS DONE.

THE SAVIOUR OF A GALLANT NATION.

TRAGEDY OF THE WAR.

To King Albert more than to any man living is due the failure of the German plan of campaign.

So declares Dr. Sarolea in a message to the *Chronicle* from Antwerp. Dr. Sarolea had the honour of being received by the King of the Belgians at the Palace of Antwerp in private audience, and of listening for about an hour to the exposition of his Majesty's political views.

The King spoke with the utmost freedom and frankness, says the correspondent. It was his Majesty's firm conviction that this war was not a mere accident, a bolt from the blue. The Serbian tragedy was a mere pretext. Any other incident might have served as well. To the knowledge of his Majesty, the war had been deliberately prepared. It was the direct outcome of the reactionary spirit, of the brutal militarism and the crass materialism prevailing amongst the ruling caste and amongst the immediate entourage of the Kaiser.

SECRET SITTING.

For the last five or six years, so King Albert informed me (says Dr. Sarolea), he had had many opportunities in his travels and in his intercourse with prominent Germans to observe the growing insolence and aggressiveness of the military caste.

"His Majesty recalled to me how he had been driven to the conclusion that a new and perilous spirit had gained the ascendancy in Berlin, and that the attack on the part of Germany was to be expected. About eighteen months ago things suddenly changed for the worse, and the situation became alarming.

Certain facts were disclosed of so threatening a nature that in November, 1912, at the instance of the King, the Belgian House of Parliament held a secret sitting in order to consider urgent precautionary measures. The warnings of King Albert were listened to. A drastic military programme which had been delayed for thirty years, and which King Leopold II. had advocated in vain was immediately adopted.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ISSUE.

The Belgian Parliament of 1912 passed the new military law. The heroic resistance of the Belgian army was the result, and the result would never have been achieved without the persistence and determination of King Albert.

It was obvious to me that King Albert had the most implicit confidence in the final issue, and that he had an absolute trust in his English allies.

But it was equally obvious that for the present what was uppermost in his Majesty's mind was not the anticipation of victory and of a just retribution to be inflicted on the invader, but rather an acute sense of the tragic solemnity of the hour and of the huge difficulties to be overcome.

King Albert was convinced that these difficulties could only be overcome through a systematic organization of all the material and moral resources of the nation against the common enemy, and through the merging of all party differences, through a whole-hearted co-operation of the ruler with the elected representatives of the people.

DEVASTATED BELGIUM.

In order to insure that unanimous agreement, King Albert called in the advice of the Socialist leaders. From his accession to the throne the King has been an ideal democratic and constitutional ruler.

He impressed me as overwhelmed by the agony and anguish of martyred Belgium. What will remain of the King exclaiming in despair of Belgium's thriving industries, of her commerce so laboriously built up? When victory finally decides in our favour, what wreckage will have accumulated? If the Germans were to continue their depredations for a few more months, the country would be a desert.

FRANCE'S DEADLY SECRET.

SHELLS THAT PARALYSE ORGANS OF THE BODY.

LATEST "HELL-PRODUCER."

Mr. A. A. Roberts, the well-known analytical chemist, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

An evening paper of Thursday last is responsible for the following:

One wonders what kind of shells the French must have been using to cause a regiment of German infantry to die in their trenches, standing bolt upright, and still holding their rifles in firing attitude? The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent notes the remarks of an American member of the Croix Rouge as having seen—

The German trenches, as the French guns had left them, filled with dead, but with dead in such posture as the world has never seen since the destroying angels passed above the Philistine camp, in that avenging night of Scripture. They stood in line rifles to shoulder, a silent company of ghosts.

To the foregoing the correspondent adds "That was my friend's story. I give it without comment."

There is no longer necessity for further preserving privacy, as to that which is an open secret, for not during this colossal struggle could the enemy hope to exercise its clever imitative propensities in the direction of "Turpinite."

The manufacture of this latest hell-producer gave the French authorities at much food for reflection.

NEW GUNS HANDLED BY SPECIALISTS.

For one of the salient features of this novel terror is that it cannot be fired from an ordinary field gun, and for its use guns of particular, and difficult, construction are required.

The handling of these guns is at present confined to specialists. Had the successful experiments carried out at Chalons-sur-Marne taken place earlier, the result of this war, in so far as its primary stages were concerned, might well have been different.

Turpinite, which, of course, may be given its name from the famous inventor of melinite, produces complete paralysis of certain organs of the body, causing invariably instantaneous and absolutely painless death to every living thing within its reach.

That the end, thus accomplished, is without pain, or convulsion, has been

abundantly demonstrated by a lengthy series of experiments. It follows, therefore, that amongst modern instruments of warfare this invention must be counted as the most humane.

The explosive produces an effect wholly different from that derived by lyddite fumes—whilst other advantages are claimed for it, from military points of view. Who can say that the therapeutic value of this discovery may not afterward assert itself, or that an antidote may not hereafter be found? Whether the latter could be made the subject of military usage is another question.

READY TO BURN BRUSSELS.

BUILDINGS MINED AND GUNS IN POSITION.

"INCENDIARY DRILL."

[BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, "EXPRESS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

GHENT, September 21st.

The Prussians in occupation of Brussels declare quite frankly that they are prepared to destroy the city "if necessary." Remembering the fate of Louvain and Termonde, the unfortunate inhabitants realise that the flimsiest of pretexts will serve their enemies if they wish to revenge themselves for a forced flight eastward before the advancing Allies.

I am assured that not only have machine-guns been so placed as to sweep the principal boulevards and squares of the invaded capital, but the principal public buildings, save the cathedral church of St. Gudule and the historic town hall, have been mined to facilitate their speedy destruction. Quantities of "fire lighters"—so indispensable to a German army on the march—are stored with tins of benzine in one of the military depôts on the outskirts of the city. It would be an easy matter for a brigade of these well-trained incendiaries to set Brussels ablaze from end to end in an hour.

DEAD CITIES.

They transformed Louvain and Termonde into dead cities with the precision of a torchlight tattoo. Files of infantry marched down the proscribed streets, smashing windows as they passed each house. Following came the bearers of heavy tubes of petrol fitted with sprays, with which they drenched the woodwork and furniture of each room thus exposed, then the firelighters with their long torches, smeared with a substance which makes them glow like live coals and emit an intense heat without flame.

The picture of this sinister procession is stamped for ever on the minds of the men and women who are now living under Prussian rule in Brussels. In every church in the city prayers are offered daily for its preservation. Women are always kneeling before one of the altars in the cathedral with this petition on their lips.

Doubtless the Prussian military authorities will, if challenged as to their treatment of Brussels, declare that no victorious army could be more lenient to a conquered capital. Trams and cafes play their part in a semblance of normal city life; Belgian civilians can walk freely in many of their own streets, and these have been no cities like those in some of the outlying villages, in which women and girls were sacrificed to the Kaiser's officers.

HARSH RULE.

Field-Marshal von der Goltz knows that the entire world is watching his administration of Brussels, and his garrison of old men is kept rigidly within the regulations prescribed for the government of an enemy's capital.

Yet life in Brussels under Prussian rule is almost intolerable. The invaders themselves must realise this, for they profess to believe that a rising of the populace is imminent. Hence the machine-guns, the trenches in certain streets, and the threats of dreadful reprisals if a single civilian dares lift his hand against the enemy.

The officers lose no opportunity of making the townspeople realise that they are in the grip of the mailed fist. They stride down the Boulevard Anspach, shouldering women out of the way, just as they would in Unter den Linden. They sit in groups in the cafes round the Bourse, discussing their campaign of pillage and recounting incidents of the destruction they have left in their wake.

"I sat one night last week in the Taverna Joseph," said a foreign resident of Brussels to me yesterday, "and listened to a staff captain, a gunner, and a major who had just arrived from Tirlemont talk about the shooting of some civilians beside a road because one of them had laughed at a detachment of Uhlans! Part of the conversation was in bad French—they wanted the other people to know what they were talking about. Then they talked of women."

PALACE LOOTED.

Portions of Brussels are closed to the inhabitants. I am told that no one save Germans may walk in the Rue Royale. The Hotel Astoria in that street is the headquarters of the staff. All the Ministries near by have been thoroughly ransacked. The King's palace was similarly "visited."

The soldiers are usually civil and frequently affable. They have shown their fondness for children, and two of them could be seen in the square beside the Gare du Nord the day my friend left Brussels trying to talk to a group of youngsters.

The officers, on the other hand, are harsh and authoritative in all their dealings with civilians. From Field-Marshal von der Goltz, who told the municipal authorities they deserved no consideration whatsoever after the resistance of the Belgian army to the grey-haired subalterns in his force of Landsturm, they studiously impress the people about them with the fact of the city's helplessness.

They have issued many galling orders in accordance with this policy—none, however, that aroused greater anger and grief than the order that all the pigeons in the capital were to be killed.

Yet the brave people who must endure this yoke for a time perform their daily tasks calmly, with hope in their hearts and the conviction that a day of reckoning must surely come.

"DRUNK WITH VICTORY."

THE DEGRADATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

THE LOATHSOME PRUSSIAN CULT.

The new number of the *Round Table* deals with several aspects of the war, but it has a particularly valuable article upon "Germany and the Prussian Spirit," which helps both to elucidate the causes of the struggle and to show the character of the system that the Allies have to destroy before they can rest again. The German attitude to war, it is insisted, differs from that occupied by the rest of the world.

To the rest of the world war is a horrible thing—a final resort with which to defend some vital interest when all the ordinary methods of diplomacy and negotiation and compromise have failed. To the governing classes in Germany it is just the reverse. War is glorified as the supreme test of national character. People who are not willing to risk war in pursuit of their aims are branded as inferiors, destined to be trampled over by the superior determination and self-sacrifice of the Germanic race. War, therefore, with all its horrors, is the first instrument of their diplomacy, to be threatened and declared simply as it happens to suit the interest of Germany. Thus in the last ten years Germany has threatened Europe with war on three occasions—in 1905 when she demanded and obtained the resignation of M. Delcasse as the alternative, in 1909 when she threw her "shining armour" into the scale and compelled Russia to acquiesce in the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary and the tearing up of the Treaty of Berlin, in 1911, when she endeavoured at Agadir to coerce France and break up her entente with England.

PRUSSIANISED IN SPIRIT.

The policy of aggression is not the work of a few men, who impose it by force upon the majority: it is at bottom the product of the national character and ideas. It was a German who said that since 1871 the members of his race had been "drunk with victory." The intellectual classes, so far from organizing restraint upon popular passion, have made themselves the advance guard of the German armies and fleets, preaching conquest and dominion as the highest and most worthy of human creeds. There can be no question, the writer observes, as to the fundamental unity of the German people in the present war. "The moment has come which they have been taught from their cradle to expect, and they believe their cause to be just. Every class has allowed itself to become Prussianised in spirit."

Prussianism, German scientific Germany, scholarly Germany, literary Germany, even artistic Germany—as witness modern German architecture—caught in the reaction from national inefficiency and dominated by the success of Prussian leadership in two wars, have taken the Prussian mould as completely as the army or the bureaucracy.

The nation has accepted for its universal creed Bernhardi's doctrine that power is "the end-all and the be-all of a State." It has accepted as its *leit-motif* that of what Nietzsche called "the magnificent blonde brute, avidly rampant for spoil and victory."

The mendacity of Bismarck, the blustering of the present Kaiser, the attack upon religion simply because Germany had wronged, are all justified to its mind by the major premise that Germany is entitled to whatever she wants. "Prussia and the Prussian system have, indeed, drugged the mind and conscience of the entire nation like a species of alcoholic poisoning."

POLICY THAT KNOWS NO LAWS.

The Imperial Chancellor declared in the Reichstag that "necessity knows no law." But the necessity which knew no law had been created by a policy which knew no law, cynically pursued over a large number of years and shamelessly justified by the new ethics of material power. Honest men do not get into situations where murder and robbery with violence present themselves as moral necessities; an honest and peaceable diplomacy would not have drifted into a situation which necessitated a violation of Belgian territory and a murderous attack on France.

The defence of Russia, the crushing of France, the violation of Belgium—this chain of action had long been contemplated and justified in time of peace. It was a "necessity" which had been calmly studied for years by the Great General Staff, or it would never have occurred.

The infamies committed by the German armies are the direct outcome of the prostitution to which German "culture" has submitted itself. "The power of German intellect in the world is lower to-day than at any period since Luther; and every civilised nation rejects with loathing the Prussian cult in which it has been imprisoned since Bismarck's time."

Civilisation must subdue a system which aims itself at dominion by such means.

IN THE TRENCHES.

LONDON, October 8th.

A special message to *The Times* from Eprenay says that the countryside in the region of the Aisne is one vast military rabbit warren. The Germans are constantly delivering counter-attacks, but unsuccessfully. The Allies for the present are apparently content to maintain their position.

There is little or no sign of the pomp and circumstance of war. The troops remain day after day in the trenches, rarely seeing the enemy. The intense strain of waiting is being relieved as far as possible by supplies of food and tobacco which are brought up regularly to the Army. Newspapers are being distributed punctually, and the postal service is working regularly.

A favourite device of the Germans, when they realize that a position is untenable, is to prop up their dead in the trenches in life-like attitudes, thus leaving the French to continue their fire uselessly. The Germans also make a special point of not burying their dead, thus threatening the Allies with disease.

TROOPS FIRE ON "KOMAGATA MARU" RIOTERS.

17 PEOPLE KILLED.

The following Press communiqué was issued on the 2nd inst. by the Bengal Government:

Passengers on the *Komagata Maru*, who were being repatriated by the Government of India, arrived in the Hughli last Saturday evening.

The Bengal Government had been asked to arrange for safe transport at Government expense to the Punjab, and so a special was arranged to meet the steamer at Budge Budge on Tuesday morning. A number of Punjab officers and Magistrates of the 24 Parganas, with others, had met the steamer and after some persuasion prevailed upon the men to land. This was effected about 2 p.m., but they were still unwilling to believe the assurance of the Magistrate, that they were to travel direct to the Punjab. The Magistrate had power under Ordinance No. 5 of 1914 to compel them to follow his instructions, but scrupulously refrained from exercising the powers until he found that the men refused to enter the train and were determined to march by road to Calcutta. He then produced the Ordinance and explained its terms to the leaders.

But in complete disregard of his orders they proceeded on the Calcutta road and he had no sufficient force to prevent them. Troops and police were then requisitioned to stop them, and they were stopped when they had gone three or four miles. Sir William Duke, who had proceeded with the troops, met them there, taxed their leader with a breach of the Ordinance and told them that what they had to say would be considered at Budge Budge whither they must return. On this they went back without further demur followed by the police and at a distance by the troops.

The first special train had already gone off with about sixty men, who most willingly had already gone on, and Sir William Duke preceded the party to Budge Budge and procured a second special. He was actually inside the station making the final arrangements when the following occurrences took place.

THE DISTURBANCE.

As soon as the party arrived at the station, just after dusk, Mr. Donald called for the leader with the intention of explaining the position. The men suddenly became very excited and without warning a hot revolver fire was opened on the police and officers, while others charged them with staves, knives and even one or two swords. The revolver fire was returned by four out of the posse of sergeants who alone were armed with revolvers. In a few seconds Sergeant-Major Eastwood was brought to the ground, being shot in the back. Sir Frederic Halliday was wounded in the foot, Mr. Patrie was shot through both legs and an arm, Mr. Humphreys was seriously injured, Mr. Lomax, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, was fatally shot through the body and several sergeants were badly wounded in the head.

The troops were behind and the affray was partly screened from them by the railway fencing. Also, the police and officers were at first mixed up with their assailants. It was only when this front was cleared, although they may not have taken many seconds, that the troops could be ordered to fire. Even when they did so the rioters made two or three further rushes while one party occupied some shops from which they maintained a steady fire, and here the majority of their casualties took place. Sixteen rioters were killed as well as two innocent onlookers in addition to casualties mentioned above. The Punjab Police had one killed and six injured.

The Punjab scattered through the surrounding villages, a certain number surrendering to the police and to pickets. An extensive combined sweeping movement is being made by the military and police to collect the rest and up to an early hour on Wednesday morning thirty-two prisoners had been made.

The Government of Bengal deeply deplore the loss of life which has occurred. They were acting in pursuance of an openly declared intention of sending to their homes the passengers who had suffered so much in pocket by the voyages of this ship. They were aware of the existence of a certain amount of strong political discontent amongst some of the passengers and, in full concurrence with the Punjab Government, considered that their return to their native country should be prompt and direct. No one had the smallest suspicion that any of the party were armed for a desperate, unprovoked attack on British officers.

REGRET EXPRESSED BY MEETINGS OF SIKHS AND PUNJABIS.

CALCUTTA, October 8th.

Sikhs assembled on the 5th instant at Anirrit Golden Temple and expressed regret at the sad incident at Budge Budge, and reassured the Government of their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

At a crowded meeting of Sikh and Punjabi residents in Calcutta on the 8th inst. similar resolutions were passed, with a request that the editors of newspapers would abstain from violent and undesirable remarks creating ill-feeling amongst the brave and loyal Sikhs who are fighting side by side with the British.

ANNUITY TO GERMAN DUCHESS STOPPED.

In the House of Commons Sir H. Elvershead (R., Gateshead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the proclamation prohibiting the payment of money to any person who lives in an enemy country, even though the payment arose out of a contract made before the war, he was proposing to make any further payments to the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz under the annuity of £2,000 a year hitherto granted to her by the British Government; and when was the last payment made to this day.

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—Payments in respect of the annuity in question are suspended in view of the terms of the proclamation referred to. The last payment in respect of the annuity was made on 6th July, 1914.

THE RAILWAY MAKERS.

WORK OF A GREAT FRENCH CORPS.

[BY THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY MAIL."]

ROUEN, Monday.

Directly the German retreat becomes general there is a new force in France which will begin to move, a force that is fresh, fully equipped, intensely eager—the Railway Makers.

Last night I talked with one of them, a handsome, grey-bearded man from the frontier district of Belfort, clearly an engineer of ability, as clearly a man of notable political insight. Such men, I believe, France produces more frequently than do other nations. He was occupied, when I met him, on important works in Normandy. And he was burning to fight.

This force of Railway Makers, he told me, was admirably equipped, ready to move at a moment's notice. Its duty was to rebuild railways as the French troops moved forward. It would be no simple matter; one might be sure that German methods and the general chaos of war had ruined entire systems. New tracks must be laid down—first temporary, for the immediate emergency, then permanent. Bridges must be built, culverts, stations, a new signalling system installed. And so closely—with such characteristic French insight and sympathy—had all this been arranged that the officers of the Railway Makers (of whom he was one) would have men to serve under them at their various points of effort whom they had employed and learned to understand in civil capacity before the war broke out. This, said my friend, with an eagerness very pleasant to witness, would make for more rapid and more efficient work.

"And if," I said to this enthusiastic engineer, "if the French troops push to the German frontier—and beyond?" "When—not if," he corrected. "Why, we shall be ready for that. We shall just get to work and build our railways in Germany. We have learned all about the conditions and difficulties we shall have to face."

"And the supplies for your force?" I inquired.

"We Railway Makers," he replied, "carry our supplies with us and arrange our own commissariat. We are independent of the army. You see?"—he put the point with a charming, mischievous smile—"we've got the railways. We won't starve."

I did not think they would—from the impression of energy and competence this one of them gave.

"But," I said, "what about destroyed bridges? You cannot rebuild bridges in the wink of an eye."

He smiled. "We know," said he, "which bridges have been destroyed. Each bridge has already been reconstructed in duplicate. We carry the sections with us. That won't be a lengthy matter. And, he added, as he rose to leave me, "we shall also help the Belgians to rebuild their railways. That is an important part of our programme."

Directly the Germans entered Belgium in force a good deal of Belgian rolling-stock was despatched into France.

"Listen," I said, "You have something else too that will be useful, you makers of railways. Last week I travelled right across France from Marseilles to the English Channel. At many stations I noticed rolling-stock that gave me a thrill of surprise and pleasure—carriages and trucks that bore names such as these: Essen, Köln, Dortmund, Stuttgart."

His face lighted up.

"German carriages," he cried. "Why—rolling-stock makes just as good prisoners as men! Splendid—splendid! And won't we use them!"

You see, to a Railway Maker a truck has a soul.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

The following are the Company's returns for week ending 24th October, 1914:

Receipts	£ 10,030
Decrease compared with corresponding week last year	£ 974
Aggregate to date	
No. of weeks	43
Total	£480,745
Increase to date	£ 33,551

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON LAGER

BEER.

A DUTCH BEER FAMOUS

AT HOME AND ABROAD FOR

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 12.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.
Telegraphic Address: "Press."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been Appointed Liquidators of the Firm of BEUTER-BROCKELMANN & Co. in Hongkong. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1306]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court.
Apply to—DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1305]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE of Four ROOMS, in good locality.
Apply—No. 12, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1302]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEVERAL BAGS of SLACK COAL, Suitable for use in Steam Launches.
Apply—"MANAGER," Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the Agency of THE BRITISH ANTIPOULING COMPOSITION & PAINT CO., LTD., THE BANK LINE, LTD., King's Buildings, Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1291]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON, 15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [1176]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be held on the following dates:—DECEMBER 14TH to 19TH.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates must send in their Names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than November 14th, 1914.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong Currency).
Forms of Entry and all Particulars may be obtained on application to—THE REGISTRAR, The University of Hongkong, Hongkong, 24th October, 1914. [1293]

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between LI SHUK WAI, LI WAI TONG and TONG LAI CHUEN, carrying on Business under the name and style of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL, at Victoria, Hongkong, has this Day been Dissolved. All Debts due to and owing by the late Partnership Business will be received and paid respectively by the said TONG LAI CHUEN, who will continue to carry on the said Business under the name and style above-mentioned.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
堂輝李 名又 輝叔李 泉麗唐 [1284]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1914, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th October to the 5th November, 1914, both days inclusive.
BRADLEY & Co. Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 26th October, 1914. [1285]

YEW LEE.

AH CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORS,
15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.
Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1295]

WAR MAPS

AND SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS to mark the progress of THE WAR.

FOR SALE AT—

GRACA & CO., PADDON ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building), Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1204]

INTIMATIONS

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

TO-NIGHT

(FRIDAY),

OCT. 30TH,

9.15 P.M.

Collection in Aid of the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.
Mr. J. W. WHITE, Acting Organist.

THE YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company is issuing a Prospectus (dated the 22nd day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen), a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies (inviting subscriptions at par for 5,000—1 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of \$100 each, and 25,000 Ordinary Shares of \$10 each, and 25,000 Ordinary Shares of \$5 each).

COPIES of the Prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Pedder Street, Hongkong, or from the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The rate of Exchange at which application in dollars will be received has been fixed with the Bank at 70% and any refund to be made to applicants will be made at the same rate.

THIS NOTICE is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares, and applications will only be received on the footing of the full Prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated 19th October, 1914.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, [1271]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision, at the NOMURA HOTEL, Address—16, 16 and 17, Connaught Road, Telephone No. 400, Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [992]

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street (2nd St. West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515. [45]

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 19, 21, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET, Newly Painted and Coloured, No. 19, BEILIOS TERRACE, "KIKENDOA," Furnished, No. 122, Flushing Road, Peak, "BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path, No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS)

TO LET.

Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak.
Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1174]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WARREN & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [923]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. Immediate Possession.
Apply—HARRY WICKING & Co., Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1303]

TO LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM with Board for One or Two Gentlemen. Also Small Room.
Apply—"ROCKLANDS," 7, Robinson Road, Hongkong, 20th October, 1914. [1280]

TO LET.

NO. 33, CONDUIT ROAD. Six-Roomed House, with Tennis Court from 1st November, 1914.
Apply to—E. A. CARVALHO, No. 5, Macdonnell Road, Hongkong, 28th October, 1914. [1299]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street (First Godown).
Apply—A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANET, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [1247]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS. SEASON 1914-15. SPORTS FOOTBALLS \$11.00 Each. To \$3.75 From

THE GENUINE "MCGREGOR"

FOOTBALLS AND FOOTBALL BOOTS.

AS USED IN THE ENGLISH CUP FINALS.

FROM \$6.00 Each. CRICKET BATS \$6.00 Each. To \$1.00 From

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CRICKET BALLS \$1.00 to \$4.50

LEG-GUARDS, GAUNTLETS, BATTING GLOVES.

FROM \$3.00 HOCKEY STICKS FROM \$3.00

BY SLAZINGER, JAUQUES AND SPALDING.

HOCKEY BALLS, SHIN-GUARDS, RUBBER

RINGS, KNEE-CAP BANDAGES WITH

FELT PADS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TENNIS RACKETS, BALLS, ETC.

From \$3.50 GOLF CLUBS From \$3.50

BALLS, CADDY BAGS AND ACCESSORIES.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [39]

ENTERTAINMENTS

1ST PERFORMANCE Nov. 7TH. A. D. C. 2ND PERFORMANCE Nov. 10TH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS,

BY

MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. SIR F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., General F. H. KELLY, C.B., and Commodore R. N. ANSTUTHER, C.M.G., R.N.

IN AID OF

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS.

50 CHILDREN.

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

GALA NIGHT—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS Sold out.

PIT STALLS at \$3.—can now be reserved.

SECOND NIGHT—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

DRESS CIRCLE AND STALLS... \$3.

PIT... \$2 (these Seats can now be reserved).

COMMENCING EACH EVENING AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking Opens at MOUTRIE'S to holders of Advance Tickets on Oct. 27th, at 9 A.M.
General Booking from October 29th.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1914.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED.

"TANTALON," 144, THE PEAK, Barker Road Level, 3 Minutes from Tram Station.
Apply—GODDARD & DOUGLAS, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 28th October, 1914. [1298]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS," 1, CLIFTON GARDENS, 23, Conduit Road.
Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1231]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, Seymour Road, suitable for a Bachelor. No board "S."
Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1294]

TO LET.

NO. 2, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 9th October, 1914. [1232]

TO LET.

OFFICES, in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Immediate Possession.
Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1087]

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Cheap rentals.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 9th October, 1914. [1033]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1238]

BANKS

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI AND NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tating, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow, HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin: Peitang, Tongshan, Luanshan, Tsungshien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaochin, Chichai, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIPOHO: Changteh, Siyang, Loho, Chowkeu. TAINAN: Chiotsun, Tamsui, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsintien, Ythuh, Huiming, Chofoo, Tsingtao. TAIWANT: Yuncheng, Foonchow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Tairei, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinkow, Antung, CANTON. KUEIYANG: PEKING: Ku hua, Suiyuancheong, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCHES:

Interests allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange. Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [1243]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. London. Calcutta. Manila. Canton. Panama. Cebu. Peking. Colon. San Francisco. Hank w. Shanghai. Hongkong. Singapore. Kobe. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS 4,060,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [959]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 3, "ORMSBY VILLAS," Kowloon.

BUILDINGS at the rear of LYCEUM VILLAS. Can be used for Stables or Motor Garage.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [1246]

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS (17, Conduit Road).

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.

"HATFIELD," 11A, Conduit Road.

GODOWN, 93, Wanchoi Road.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWN, No. 5, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 10th October, 1914. [1061]

TO LET.

From 1st September, 1914.

IN CANTON on SHAMEEN LOT 55.

The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

The premises on SHAMEEN LOT No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs. Parnell & Page.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 9th October, 1914. [1017]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

2 FURNISHED ROOMS with Board in Comfortable English House. Good locality, Robinson Road Level, Tennis Court.

Apply by writing to—"ZODO,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 26th October, 1914. [1304]

TO BE LET.

Immediate Possession.

NO. 2, "ATMAI VILLAS," Austin Avenue, Kowloon, comprising 3 Big Airy Rooms, etc.

Apply to—PATELL & Co., 70, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 19th October, 1914. [1232]

TO LET.

NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [1254]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/- \$15,000,000

Silver... .. \$18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman

S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

G. T. M. ELLIOTT, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. SMARY.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 8 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [15]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000

Subscribed 1,125,000

Paid-up 582,500

Reserve Fund 455,000

BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance

and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [149]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... .. \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund... .. \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1404]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.



MAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER 150 YEARS. THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG LANE CRAWFORD & CO. and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 9/4, 1/1 & 2/9.

NOW.



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil. Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil. Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies. Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION NO. 1 CURES DIARRHOEA, ENTERIC, WITHOUT DRUGS. **THERAPION NO. 2** CURES BLOOD POISON, RAS ELEG, RASH, ERYTHRA. **THERAPION NO. 3** CURES CHRONIC WIND, BRUISES, BURNS, LACERATIONS, SORES, STAFF, ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC, 10, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. **THERAPION** CURES CHRONIC WIND, BRUISES, BURNS, LACERATIONS, SORES, STAFF, ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC, 10, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, October 29th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.59	30.05	30.00
Temperature	84	76	80
Humidity	57	93	76
Wind Direction	SSW	—	West
Force	2	0	1
Weather	0	0	op
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 29th ... 84
Lowest open air Temperature on 29th ... 72

WAR NEWS.

NEWS BEFORE THE MAIL.

COLOMBO, October 7th.

Australian papers received to-day contain the following cables:—

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

LONDON, September 23rd

A Lille newspaper states that King Albert of Belgium had a narrow escape from capture during a tour of inspection. He noticed his chauffeur making towards the German lines. He ordered him to stop, but the chauffeur continued at full speed. The King thereupon shot him. A document found in the man's pocket announced that there would be a reward of 1,000,000 francs to anybody carrying off the King.

GERMAN TRENCHES STORMED BY IRISH GUARDS.

A wounded non-commissioned officer stated yesterday that in the battle of the Marne the Irish Guards were selected to dislodge the enemy commanding a position. The guards got within 1,200 yards of the Germans when shrapnel rained on them. He added: "We made a run for it and reached a little knoll within 300 yards of the German position. The enemy maintained a heavy rifle fire. Leaving a force to hold the knoll the rest of the battalion crept round the Germans' left. At one point we had to rush under fire of our own guns as well as the enemy's. Gradually we edged towards the German trenches. Then the whole battalion lined up within 200 yards of a full rush. The enemy got desperate and a ridge was crowned with their machine guns firing continuously. We fixed bayonets and charged, while the enemy concentrated a fustian fire upon us. With a wild whoop we reached the trenches and for the first time they made a desperate attempt to reply to us with the bayonet. We stuck like leeches and they began to waver. As one man fell another would take his place. We broke the line near the centre and the Germans gave way and ran like hares, throwing down their arms. We bayoneted them by scores and shot down dozens. We were exhausted. Those who could not get away surrendered to us."

THE DESPOT.

The German Humanity League has issued an appeal to the civilised world from Rotterdam. It states: "The inevitable end of the war must be the deposition of the despot whose true aims and character have been nakedly revealed to the whole world. As men passionately devoted to the fatherland we aver that it is the bounden duty of every man caring for the welfare of mankind to join hands in arresting the Kaiser and the men around him responsible for the appalling crimes of the last five weeks. The lasting interests of the German wage-earners can only be served by the victory of the Allies. Prussian domination in Germany must be crushed and swept away for ever."

GERMANS SCARED.

LONDON, September 24th. Mr. Donohoe, the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent with the Belgian army, telegraphed yesterday as follows: "The Germans have stamped out of Termonde, St. Gisle and Liebeks south-eastwards in a mistaken belief that an Anglo-French army has appeared in the neighbourhood. The mistake arose through the Belgians using French and British field guns. The German staff at Liebeks was about to dine in a café on Sunday when a staff officer breathlessly arrived with fragments of shells. After a hurried consultation a whole regiment rode helter-skelter for Brussels."

PRISONERS ON EXHIBITION.

It is reported from Paris that French prisoners at Munich (Bavaria) were publicly exhibited, two pence being charged for admission, enormous crowds attending.

BAYONETS WITH A SAW EDGE.

Richard Harding Davis, the well-known American correspondent, reports: "I found in the trenches at Soissons immediately after the Germans' retreat bayonets with a saw edge that tear the flesh and rip the bone. These were, he stated, machine-made and though their existence is forbidden by the laws of war each bore a German government stamp number, an Imperial crown and the word 'Erfurt.'"

TABLEAU VIVANT

Sapper Gilhooly, Royal Engineers, relates that last week on the Marne the engineers spent two days in the construction of a mine towards the German lines. When they had nearly finished they heard other pickaxes at work and then the wall of clay collapsed revealing a party of Germans at the same game. "Before the Germans could recover from their astonishment," he proceeded, "we pounced on them and there was a sharp scarp. We got the best of it. One German just prevented another from blowing us all up."

PRIVATE'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

A wounded private of the Inniskillings thus describes the battle of the Marne: "In front of us a little space looked as though it had been visited by an eruption from hell. It was swept for hours by showers of bursting shells and flying bullets. After an eternity the showers suddenly ceased and we saw the Germans creeping across the fire-scorched grass. They were coming with easy confidence and swing when we were ordered to charge. We chased them for a mile and cut them to ribbons. Then we ran into their cavalry supports. Our impetuous charge carried us past their cavalry which closed on our rear, barring the way back. We charged, giving them a fine cutting up. They then soon cleared to the fields, leaving a trail of dead men and horses behind."

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

150 DESIGNS

IN

CRETONNES AND BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTHS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

150 DISTINCT PATTERNS.

[649]

INDO-CHINA BRICKS. TILES. PIPES. COMPANY, LIMITED.

BEST FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and Leakage.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR EAST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 280.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

[1049-2]

ACTIVITY AT KIEL.

LONDON, September 25th.

A prominent American citizen, many years resident in Berlin, interviewed, says that the Germans are working night and day at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, altering merchantmen into transports. They are also working tooth and nail at the Zeppelin airship factory and expect to smash England to pieces. It is believed in Berlin, he says, that the war will endure for several years and the people know little about its progress. The British and British are hated with an intensity hard to describe.

GERMANS PILLAGED A MONASTERY.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Antwerp correspondent of the *Standard* states that the Germans occupied the monastery at Montaigne, Brabant, drank to excess, fired into the rooms where the monks were sleeping, pillaged every article of value, scattered the sacred host over the altar, stole the chalice and other sacred vessels, tied the monks with ropes, led them through the streets, and flogged them. Sworn evidence of the outrages has been sent to the Vatican.

A wounded British artilleryman in hospital at Leicester relates how a German regiment was swept away in a mad attempt to cross a stream under fire from British guns. French cavalry hotly pursued the remnant of the Germans who gathered on a little hill round the regimental flag, refused to surrender, and stood back with the flag in his grasp and a dozen bullets in his body. There was no shouting when that flag was captured. Every French and British soldier passing by bared his head in homage to the brave men who had died for it in vain.

A BRUTAL ORDER.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Bordeaux correspondent reports that General Strasser, commanding the 53rd brigade, German Infantry, has issued an order to his troops not to take more prisoners but to put to the sword all who fall into their hands, isolated or in groups, also to kill wounded whether armed or unarmed. The order concluded "Germans must leave no living Frenchmen behind."

ROUMANIA AND THE WAR.

There is strong conflict between King Charles of Rumania and his Ministers. The King showed the council a secret alliance with Germany but was overruled. The Rumanian people are agitating for declaration of war against Austria.

GROWING DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

Cablegrams received at New York from Germany on September 24th indicate growing discontent with the progress of the war, particularly in manufacturing districts.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN FINLAND.

At Copenhagen it was reported on September 24th that German agents provocateurs in Sweden are attempting to provoke insurrection in Finland.

THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM THE MARNE.

Mr. Davis, the American novelist, correspondent, who witnessed the end of the battle of Soissons, says that during

the retreat from the Marne the German gunners sought to destroy the road from Meaux. Their marksmanship was so accurate and execution so terrible that pursuit was impossible while the fire lasted. The road was lined with high poplar trees of which the artillery split the trunks like lightning. During four days two armies struggled for this four miles of country. The place is now littered with unexploded shells, knapsacks and uniforms. Red cross flags, hung from the bushes, still show where the dressing of wounds stations were set in, together with the bodies of German soldiers first aid failed to save. Everywhere are dead horses. Some were killed with shells, but the majority are the property of French peasants which the Germans destroyed lest they should be used as French remnants. It was impossible to count the motor trucks and automobiles abandoned along 20 miles of road owing to lack of petrol. On breakdowns the Germans smashed the motors or lit a fire beneath the cars before abandoning them. They also shattered the remains of two German airships. In a chateau beyond Neufchelles, where a German general and staff made their headquarters, a meal with costly wines and liquors, finest china and rarest orchids, served in an old-world garden, was half finished owing to the sudden alarm necessitating retreat. The scene is silent and stately. The chateau recalled the sleeping beauty palace of the fairy tale.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

- 1.—With reference to musketry training in Camp, it is pointed out that provided men attend all the parades required to be attended by their Group, it will not be necessary for them to remain in Camp every night, or on any night if they can arrange to attend the necessary parades during the day.
- 2.—Parades on Thursday, the 29th inst., and for Officers and N.C.O.s on Friday, the 30th inst., as ordered.
L. G. BIRD, Captain.
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

29th 10th, 1914.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

ROUTE MARCH.

- 1.—Sandwiches should be carried on Sunday next. Any men wishing to do so can obtain sandwiches free of charge from Volunteer Headquarters provided he gives his name to his Section Officer not later than Friday afternoon.

PARADES.

- 2.—Parades for to-day (Friday).
6.00 a.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery Rifle and Musketry exercises and instruction under Sergeant Major Murphy, D.C.L.I. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery under Company Officers. Right Section H. G. Co. under Sergt. Major Higby. Afternoon, nil.

- 3.—To furnish Guard to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.
Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corpl. Duncan.
(Signed) C. V. S. SKRISTIAN, Capt., Staff Officer, H.K.V.C.

29th October, 1914.



New Victor Records

LATEST

AMERICAN AND

CONTINENTAL

SUCCESSSES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[61-4]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

[50]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORENIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	First half of Nov.	JAPAN	First half of Nov.
CJIMANOEK	JAVA	First half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half of Nov.
TJIKEMANG.	SHANGHAI	First half of Nov.	JAVA	First half of Nov.
TJIPANAS...	JAPAN	First half of Nov.	JAVA	First half of Nov.
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	First half of Nov.	JAPAN	Second half of Nov.
TJIKINI ...	JAVA	Second half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Dec.	JAPAN	First half of Dec.
TJITAROEM	JAVA	First half of Dec.		

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.

[18]

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	...	3rd Nov. at Noon.
"TAIYUAN"	...	27th November.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 20th October, 1914. TELEPHONE No. 35. Agents. [1257]

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes a leading article which is quite different from the usual German articles. It explains frankly the position on the German side and says: "Great French advance on our flank and the influence of British reinforcements have been more and more felt. But many enemies bring much honour. We have forced our way through the forts of St. Mihiel, but found the French in a strong position west of the Meuse. The obstinacy of the French attack deserves just appreciation and has taught all who expected an easy time a lesson."

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	NANKIN	Noon, 6th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 6th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA	About 19th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and GENOA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NELLORE	About 25th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary. For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1914.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 30th Oct., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 1st Nov., D'light.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOV"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 10th Nov., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "SHAOSING" and the S.S. "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 30th October, 1914.

TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	...	On 14th Nov., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	...	On 18th Dec., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	...	On 8th Jan., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

AGENTS

149

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHER Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 6th Nov., at 1 P.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

14

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI MANILA. THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots from Nagasaki	14th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th Dec.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 5th Jan.
FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO. SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Wednesday, 2nd December.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

212

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanoo	WEDNESDAY, 11th Nov., at 4 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 26th Nov., at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"PEKING MARU"	S. Yamane	Middle of November.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 1st Nov., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokunaga	SUNDAY, 8th Nov., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

774

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG:	FROM COLOMBO:
28th Oct.	17th Nov.
"GUJERAT"	

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

331

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
leaves YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	6 p.m.	Noon.		Friday	Thursday
	NANKIN	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	KHUMBER	...	Dec. 10
Nov. 9	NUBIA	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	MEDINA	...	Dec. 18
	ORIENTAL	Dec. 1	Dec. 5	MONGOLIA	...	Jan. 1
Dec. 7	MALTA	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	MALWA	...	Jan. 15

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at MARSEILLES, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in MARSEILLES on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S:

The Fares to London and MARSEILLES are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£55.	£59.	£54.	£50.	£97.
MARSEILLES	£51.	£55.	£42.	£38.	£81.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS.	Leave YAMAHA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NELLORE	Nov. 9	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 8
NAGOYA	Dec. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £46 Single; 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YASAKA MARU Capt. Yamawaki	25,000	WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov., at 10 A.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,200	TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SADO MARU Capt. K. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 17th Nov., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato	13,500	FRIDAY, 20th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TANGO MARU Capt. Boyce	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawashima	12,500	SATURDAY, 7th Nov.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	WAKASA MARU Capt. ...	12,500	MONDAY, 9th Nov.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	FRIDAY, 6th Nov.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Nomura	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. Tomioka	13,500	SUNDAY, 1st Nov., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	16,000	TUESDAY, 10th Nov., at 11 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

STEAMERS.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
KATORI MARU	23,000 Tons	Thurs., 29th Jan.
KAMO	15,000	11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000	23rd Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	11th Mar.
SUWA	25,000	25th Mar.
ATSUTA	15,000	4th Apr.
YASAKA	25,000	22nd Apr.
MIYABAKI	18,000	6th May.
KITANO	16,000	20th May.
FUSHIMA	20,000	3rd June.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAMERS.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SAIO	12,500	6th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	9th Mar.
SH. DZUOKA	12,500	23rd Mar.
TAMUA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

18-9-10

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria and Tsingtau are suspended.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m., on the 5th of November, 1914.

The New Year Mail will be closed at 5 p.m., on the 19th of November.

Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom. The above dates of departure are liable to alteration.

A late Mail for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas Steamers 10 minutes before each steamer sails, ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail is placed at the side west entrance to the G.P.O. in the lane off "Des Vœux Road."

The MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Tuesday, the 29th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

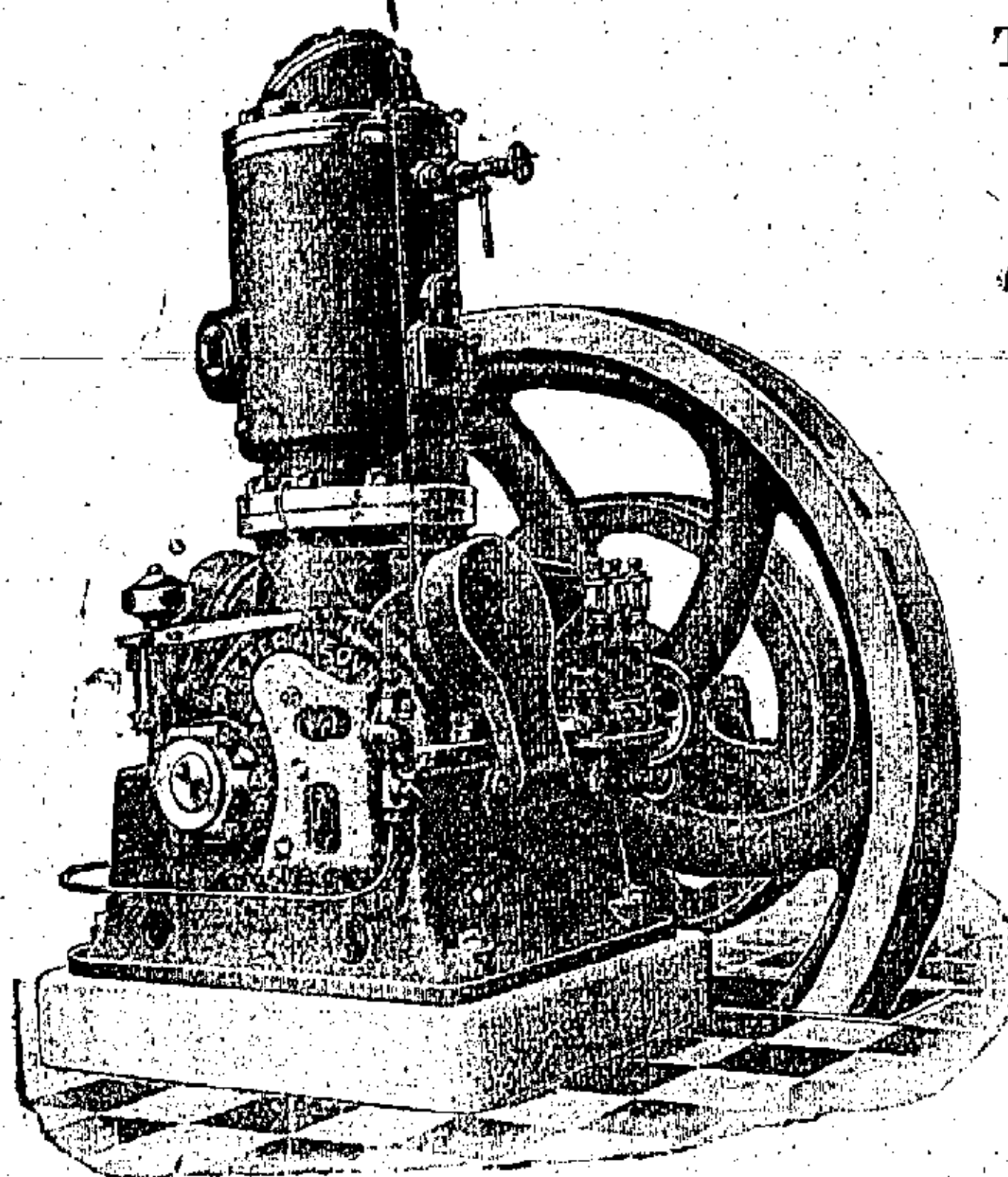
The MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Wednesday, the 30th ult., is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 1st November.

The FRENCH MAIL from Europe is due to arrive here on Monday, the 2nd November.

FOR	DATE	TIME
Holbow, Tourane and Quinhon	Friday, 30th	8.00 A.M.
Holbow, Haiphong and Peking	Friday, 30th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 30th	1.00 P.M.
Chingwantao	Saturday, 31st	11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 31st	2.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Saturday, 31st	4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Saturday, 31st	Registration 3.30 P.M. Letters 4.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. 8.30 p.m., Thursday, 5th November.)		
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou via Tamsui	Sunday, 1st	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sunday, 1st	9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Sunday, 1st	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Yokohama, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada	Tuesday, 3rd	10.00 A.M.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Tuesday, 3rd	10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Tuesday, 3rd	Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 A.M.) Kowloon-Registration 9.30 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. 11.30 a.m. Monday, 9th November.)		
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AFRICA, EGYPT and EUROPE (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents)	Tuesday, 3rd	Registration 10.15 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 11.00 A.M.) Kowloon-Registration 9.30 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE PETTER
PATENT
SEMI-DIESEL
CRUDE OIL
ENGINES



AND
KEROSENE
ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of
Ship and Engine Stores,
Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,
&c.
Electrical Repairs and
Installations Undertaken;
Electro-Plating in all its
Branches.

[49]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.
MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MANCHURIA ... Sailing TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA ... " TUESDAY, 1st Dec., at 1 p.m.
KOREA ... " TUESDAY, 22nd Dec., at 1 p.m.
CHINA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cooking, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Muroi, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths catered. Large electric fans, and running water. Berths catered. Large electric fans, and running water. Berths catered.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS.
TEL. NO. 141.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Rubi*, from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Duoroiset and child.
Per *Liangchow*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Eggers, Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, Mr. Mathias and Mr. O'Seiller.
Per *Changsha*, from Melbourne, etc., Capt. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Mac

Pherson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Phillips, Messrs. Winstanley, Paynter, Koosache, Rudloff and Kudzoff.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. *Changsha* reports: Fine weather throughout.
The British str. *Glenfalloch* reports: Light easterly winds and fine.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 25th.

ON LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	183
Bank Bills, on demand	184
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	184
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	183
Credits, at 4 months' sight	183
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	183
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	212
Credits, at 4 months' sight	223
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	413
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	1283
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	1283
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	771
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	84
ON MANILA:	
On demand	84
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	72
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand	105
ON HAITHONG:	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	904
ON HONGKONG:	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.55
SOVEREIGNS, 100 fine, per tael	\$59.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$59.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	223

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents pieces	\$15.50 discount.
Hongkong	10 "	\$16.30 "

TO-NIGHT

8.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral in aid of Prince of Wales' Fund.

TO-MORROW

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club Half-Yearly General Meeting.
2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar in the Grounds of Government House.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 4th Nov.—
2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Football Club Annual General Meeting at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s Offices.
Thursday, 5th Nov.—
Noon—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
Saturday, 7th Nov.—
9.15 p.m.—A. D. C. at the Theatre Royal—"The Blue Bird."
Tuesday, 10th Nov.—
9.15 p.m.—A. D. C. at the Theatre Royal—"The Blue Bird."

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	\$5.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	8.00

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
5 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
5 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. | S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,008.

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 2 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 538 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 3.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Black Pier.

Also "CAPSTAN" Mixture
The Government is supplying free to each British Soldier on the Continent two ounces a week of WILLS' "CAPSTAN" TOBACCO, manufactured by the BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

The MILK that is STERILIZED.
The MILK that is NATURAL.
The MILK that has the LARGEST SALE in the World
BECAUSE it is the BEST is the



FOR DRINKING PURPOSES USE
MILKMAID STERILIZED NATURAL
(COLOURED LABEL)
UNSWEETENED. UNCONDENSED.

FOR PUDDINGS, ETC., USE
MILKMAID CONDENSED
(BLUE LABEL)
SWEETENED AND CONDENSED.

FOR TEA, ETC., STEWED FRUITS, ETC.,
MILKMAID EVAPORATED
(GOLD LABEL)
CONDENSED BUT NOT SWEETENED.
(This enables users to add Sugar to taste).

LOOK AT THE LABEL.
ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

[1127]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	OUTWARD STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE ...	About 3rd Nov.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	HOMeward CHILI ...	On 3rd November, at 1 p.m.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

21

Printed and Published by BERTRAM A. HALE for the Concerned at 10a, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong: London Office, 13, Fleet Street, E.C.